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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 11, 1925

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SIERRA 35

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

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Gorman & Bennet, Grove.
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1925

No. 45

::: Crime: Why? Is There a Cure? :::

When this paper, in association with International Labor News Service and its associated newspapers, asked labor men to express themselves about the causes of present-day crime, it scarcely looked for the flood of thoughtful replies now coming in.

Labor men are observing the crime situation, watching its effects and trying to see beneath the surface to find out the why and wherefores.

Their answers, as here published from week to week, will be presented to the National Crime Commission for the consideration of that body.

Here are two more interesting responses from men who are nationally known as students of social movements—two red-hot shots at the crime situation. There will be more next week.

Wolfe Says: Dig a Little Deeper!

"Commissions to investigate crime are like thousands of similar commissions. They will not investigate to the extent of going below the surface. They will not seek fundamental causes. They will not go to the bottom of the matter. This will not be because of indifference or bad motives. It will be because the members of such commissions usually are both ignorant of history and indurated as to new ideas.

"This commission will not report that crime is the result of economic causes because some members will not be able to see that or will not permit it to be shown. This is not written with any disrespect for the members of the commission or a desire to impugn them. It is the result of experience and observation of such commissions in the past.

"The causes of crime are not obscured and no erudite commissions are required to discover them.

"The underlying and compelling motive of the hour is 'get the money,' no matter how, 'get it.'

"Vast combinations of wealth bribe public officials and get public concessions or property worth untold millions. These rich and powerful criminals go free. The story of their stealing becomes a public joke. They are all but made heroes for the success of their exploits. It is a short step between robbing the people collectively and robbing them individually. Little thieves see the big ones get away with their loot. Emulation runs down the line. The only crime lies in being caught.

"The struggle for life is, possibly, a little less severe on the masses than it was a few years ago, but to the individual crushed by circumstances, there is little solace in that. There are still great groups of workers who are always below the living line—underfed, miserably housed, poorly clothed and in want, squalor and poverty. Their struggle is unknown to the more fortunate masses.

"Constitutional guarantees are abrogated by the arrogance of officials in high places. Free speech is a myth. Suppression, censorship and intolerance is the order of those in the seats of the mighty.

"Youth is taught to regard only the power of wealth irrespective of the way it is acquired. This breeds contempt of the law. Crime grows and thrives on its success."—Frank E. Wolfe, member of Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Frey Says: Standards are Gone!

"There is a general tendency to assume that crime is on the increase. A national committee has been appointed to study the causes.

"Whether crime involving moral turpitude is increasing is a matter which has not yet been proven. That there has been an increase of certain forms of crime is probably true, as true as the fact that these crimes are, as a rule, committed in our cities and industrial centers.

"Those who are studying the subject will fail if they search for one cause. There are probably many causes, only one of which I am referring to at present. This cause exists because modern industrial conditions have destroyed community standards and the community spirit.

"In some industrial and metropolitan districts home life, as this existed a generation ago, has been replaced by a few small rooms providing for little more than a place to eat and sleep. The social hours, the hours of relaxation, are spent largely away from the home. People do not know their neighbors in the same sense as in the community life of a generation ago.

"In the older communities of the East, South and Middle West, social and other community standards were established. Men kept up the appearance of their front yard because if they failed to do so they lost caste. Housewives who may have been somewhat lazy and indifferent kept their home in good order, because in the community the slatternly housekeeper lost prestige.

"The necessity of living up to the community standards, because of the ostracism the community could visit on offenders, undoubtedly prevented much crime of a minor character.

"The pillars of this community, if they had sufficient money to go to some distant city or to Europe, allowed themselves their 'little fling' and indulged themselves in a manner which would have seriously injured their standing at home. But after their escapades they returned to the community and lived up to its standards and its social code.

"Our large cities and industrial centers have attracted hundreds of thousands from those communities in which a powerful community influence existed. The influence of the community spirit and its standards has been removed. In addition to this, hundreds of thousands have come into these centers from foreign countries where community standards in great variety have had their influence upon the natives for a thousand years or more. Entirely separated from all of these helpful restraining home influences, they find nothing in this country to compare with them in their helpful influence.

"Some measure at least of the crimes which are committed in our industrial centers and large cities is due to the destruction of the community influence. This breaking down of the community

standard is due to those modern industrial conditions which have taken so many workers from their native homes and thrown them into the whirlpool of industrial activity, without supplying any equivalent for the beneficial community influences which have been destroyed."—John P. Frey, editor of Moulders' Journal.

WHY DAWES FAVORS SENATE GAG

In favoring a gag on Senate debate, General Dawes "let the cat out of the bag" in New York last week. He said that a filibuster defeated the Muscle Shoals bill. In diplomatic terms, General Dawes assured his select audience that if the bill could be jammed through the Senate, as in the House, one of the country's greatest water power projects would now be in control of private exploiters. This is the first time General Dawes has acknowledged why the Senate rules should be changed. Heretofore he has indulged in generalities. In the next Congress a reduction of surtaxes, repeal of the publicity of income taxes and abolition of the inheritance tax will be favored by the general's friends. Too much discussion will not help these plans. The Teapot Dome scandal will be reopened, as will several other embarrassing subjects. These will be thoroughly aired in the Senate. In the House this is impossible under the rules. Here is the reason for opposition to the Senate rules which permit the public to become acquainted with matters of vital interest to them. Opponents of the Senate rules don't like talk, discussion, publicity. Silence is essential to their business.

LIABLE TO BE "FORDIZED"

The American tendency "to Fordize the brains and opinions of the nation" was condemned by President Glenn Frank of the University of Wisconsin, in an address to public school teachers of Missouri.

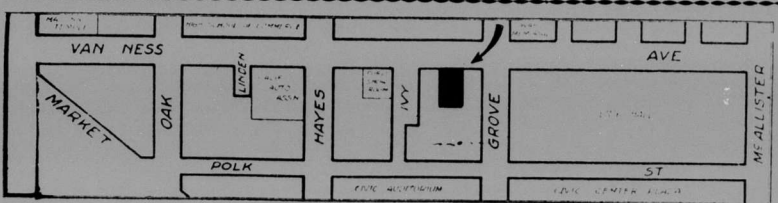
"The doctrine of majority rule was not intended as a silencing device," said President Frank. "It is only a method by which we may settle contests until further discussion finds a better solution.

"Let us remember that doctrines that have grown too old are as dangerous as theories and doctrines that are too new.

"We no longer burn our heretics; we fire them. If a school teacher holds a set of ideas of a later vintage than 1776 his contract is usually not renewed."

President Frank advised educated Americans to acquire a cynical attitude toward uplift.

He said that the Golden Rule is a command to mind your own business, but it is often taken as a roving commission for busybodies.



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INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr.

President of the League of American Inventors.

VII. The Famous Seldon Patent.

This is the remarkable story of how one man used his business sense and his inventive genius so as to make the automobile industry pay him tribute during many years. The man was George B. Seldon, of Rochester, N. Y., an attorney at law, an inventor and a business man.

George B. Seldon had a very good school education at Rochester. He never knew much about practical mechanics, but almost from the time he could take notice he showed great interest in traction problems. It is significant enough that as early as 1869 he applied for a patent on a rubber tire wheel. Then he turned his attention to steam carriages, or to any kind of carriage which was run by its own power. In 1879, having made experiments with the Brayton steam carriage (English), he filed application at the patent office on what he called a road engine. On close examination it must be admitted that Seldon was the first to construct a road locomotive provided with a liquid hydro-carbon gas engine of the compression type so arranged as to leave the platform of the carriage unobstructed.

Seldon Takes His Time.

Road engines were nothing but curiosities about 1879. Seldon tried to find some one with capital who would back his engine, but he was unsuccessful. He kept on corresponding with the examiners in the patent office. He was in no hurry and let the procedure take a leisurely course. Whether by accident or design, he was waiting for public opinion to come up to his ideas. About 1895 he thought that he could see a change in public opinion in regard to road engines. So he pushed his application and in 1895 the patent on his invention was issued, a very historical patent, indeed—No. 549160, November 5, 1895. Application had first been filed, May 8, 1879.

In 1900, when the automobile industry was beginning to show considerable life, Seldon brought suit against infringers and was sustained. In 1900 there were numerous "automobiles" (you had to use quotation marks then) bumping about the streets of large cities. Following the court's decision which upheld the validity of the patent, there was formed in 1901 the Licensed Association of Automobile Manufacturers, which undertook (under license from the patentee) to prosecute infringers of the Seldon patent, with the proviso that whenever the patent was adjudged invalid by a court of last resort, the licenses should lapse and the association dissolve.

Big Legal Battle Begins.

Henry Ford was doing some business in 1901. He and his group decided that they were not affected by the decision and that they owed nothing to Seldon. Very soon one of the biggest legal battles in this country began. Two years were spent in taking testimony; and when the testimony was all in, it made 36 large volumes. Henry Ford's share of the expense was \$155,000. The court disposed of the case in short order, declaring the Seldon patent valid—on the ground that Seldon held the patent granted to him by the United States. Besides, it was held that after 30 years of experiment, no gasoline motor car had been produced which did not depend for success on a selection and organization of parts identical with or equivalent to that made by Seldon in 1879. Mr. Seldon was right when he said to one of his mechanics about 1895 (after one of his road en-

gines had turned over), "Well, we certainly have got hold of a new power."

In 1909, the Seldon patent had not much longer to run. The patentee had had the good judgment or the good luck to go slow with his application for 16 years, and then push it for all it was worth. In 1911, just before the patent was to expire, he was finally reversed. The Ford group was held not to infringe and it was all up with the Licensed Association of Automobile Manufacturers.

Court Gives Opinion.

In 1911, the court said bluntly: "In 1895, when the Seldon patent was granted, it disclosed nothing new. Others had then made the patentee's discovery, and had reduced it to practice in ignorance of what he had done. While he withheld his patent, the public had learned from independent inventors all that his patent could teach. No other such instance is known of an idea being buried in the patent office, and then a patent issued useful only for tribute."

But it cannot be disputed that the patent office issued the patent to George Seldon, no matter if the date of issue is 16 years after the date of his first application. It cannot be denied that, only a year or two before 1911, very good judges thought the patent worth sustaining. How much money Mr. Seldon drew from his patent, while the market lasted, would be hard to determine. The amount must have been very large. It is a strange case of patent rights asserted and upheld at exactly the proper time.

PRESSMEN OPEN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.
(By International Labor News Service.)

Executives of the largest newspapers in America and the leaders of the printing pressmen and allied trades have celebrated the opening of the Newspaper Printing Pressmen Apprentices' Training School, long the dream of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. The toastmaster was Edward R. Armstrong, president of the New York Printing Pressmen's Union.

The new institution is conducted jointly by the New York local of the Pressmen's Union and the Publishers' Association, under the direction of the New York Board of Education. It is a similar arrangement to that of the building trades which has been successfully carried out for the last three years in the city schools.

Speakers included George Ryan, president of the Board of Education, and Fred Walker, president of the Publishers' Association. Among those present were Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Florence D. White, general manager of the Press Publishing Company; Howard Davis, business manager of the Herald-Tribune; Peter J. Brady, president of the Federation Bank of New York, and Lester Jones, secretary of the Publishers' Association.

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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

LIFE'S GUIDEPOSTS.

Life's highway leads from the cradle to the grave. Hundreds of millions of human beings have traveled the road. Men who have gone out over the road and got lost in the wilderness have retraced their steps and erected guideposts to direct those who were to come after. These guideposts are the modern laws, ordinances, rules and regulations that govern travelers along the Great Highway, where traffic is heavy and where the directions must be followed to prevent confusion and blocking of the constant stream.

There are a thousand byways that invite the travelers from the main highway, where perhaps only a lone traveler may be found working his way toward his goal. The roadbed is rough and cut up by the washing of violent storms that break in the mountains. It's pretty tough traveling, but the fellow with the spirit of adventure in his soul

sticks to the job. Eventually he comes to a spot that is all but impassable.

He struggles valiantly over the debris of fallen trees and giant boulders that lie in his pathway. At last overcoming the obstacles, he looks back. A fairly easy passageway is open around the difficult way he has just come. He travels back. As he views again the difficulties of the road he first traveled and the ease with which he might have gone around the obstacles by turning to the left, he reflects that compliance with the rule of the Great Highway, "Keep to the right," is not justified out on the byways and in unfrequented places. He finds that by disregarding the rule of the Great Highway, "Keep to the right," he not only injures nobody, interferes with nobody, molests nobody, but that he contributes to his own ease and comfort and saves himself a lot of work. Wherefore he rejoices and is exceedingly glad.

His discovery persuades him to camp on the spot, and in the succeeding years he is greatly comforted by the joy he brings to other lonely travelers from the extraordinary exertions entailed by strict adherence to the rule of the Great Highway, "Keep to the right," by simply directing them over the bypath to the left.

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But one day, after many years, a "reformer" traveled over the bypath and came upon the Samaritan.

"What! Turn to the left! What species of chicanery is this with which you tempt me!"

"But I assure you no injury to anybody results, but only good," was the reply.

The indignant traveler attempted to keep to the right, but found the way impassable, and after a long delay and much stubborn effort to go over the "legal" path, he turned back again to the Great Highway.

Yet a few days and a horde of preservers of the rights of the people, prohibitionists, reformers and upholders of the law pounced upon the altruistic soul who by kindness and consideration of many weary travelers had brought them much ease and comfort, and they threw him into the hoosegow for constructive violation of the law, advocacy of anarchy and destruction of the cherished institutions of his country.

Moral: The law is the law; common sense must never enter into its interpretation.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1925

Some Danish prince—named Aage, we believe—too proud to work and too far removed from the throne to be supported by the thrifty Danes, has been making a living as a soldier of fortune, in which capacity he has been helping the French in their war against the Riffs. Now he has come to America to try to pick up some easy money by lecturing about that war. He figures that there ought to be a lot of American snobs ready to pay good dollars to see a prince. We fear he is right.

When the men laid the corner-stone a short time ago, of a great building to be used as a film exchange in New York, Jean A. LeRoy stood on the outskirts of the crowd and dimly heard the words of those participating in the ceremony. Had he heard more clearly the words of the speaker who conducted the exercises, he would have learned that the box in the corner-stone contained three films, the first that had been run through a projector in 1894. The three films depicted the coronation scene of Edward VII, a storm scene and a fire scene and a comedy entitled "Washing the Baby." Jean LeRoy, poor and obscure, invented the projecting machine. He let it slip away from him or lost it in some manner. Under a sane system of fewer but better patent laws a man who invents so valuable a device as the projector would not go unrewarded. Neither would the people see monopolies built on inventions.

It is reported, and the reports are backed up by figures, that wages have been rising while commodity prices have been going down. This is a fact, strange as it may seem. Labor's contention is that improved management, high wages and reasonable costs can and ought to go together. When wages rise and prices rise with them, there is no real gain for labor. But when wages rise faster than prices, or when wages go up and prices go down, a real gain is scored. That is precisely what has happened. To a large extent this remarkable state of affairs is due to these causes: Well-paid, skilled workers are the most highly productive; elimination of waste and duplication results in higher, better production per unit of time and power expended and this makes lower prices possible. The old argument that low wages must precede lower prices is knocked clear over the moon. It is dead forever. It can never come back. This year, 1925, has proved a great big something to everyone. And the hide-bound "open shop" crowd cannot laugh that off!

Educational Policies

The main purpose of education, particularly in a democracy like ours, should be the training of pupils for the fulfillment of the duties of citizenship, that is to promote the mental, moral and physical development of the youth of the country as a whole and not merely the favored few. Any system of education which has for its purpose the making of efficient slaves of some and successful masters of others will never meet with the approval of a free and democratic people. Only in a nation of masters and slaves could such a system hope to prevail. A free people will always insist that the very broadest opportunities for classical education must always be open to the children of the humblest of freemen. This is the idea of democracy, and the more rigidly the policy is adhered to the better will the welfare of the human race be promoted.

This being true, it follows that those who are clamoring for mere industrial efficiency through the establishment of vocational schools are out of harmony with American institutions and are actuated by a species of provincial selfishness—that is, a selfishness having in mind only the welfare of the select few, which, of course, cannot hope to meet with the approval of the many who are justice-loving and intelligent.

That system of education which will give to the people as a whole the greatest possibilities for development and the widest range of happiness is the system to which we must persistently cleave.

There can be no doubt that a system of education which has as its main purpose the promotion of industrial efficiency would be of great value to our industrial magnates, but it would develop an unsteady, lopsided and undesirable class of citizens and jeopardize government of the people, by the people and for the people, which is the ideal condition cherished by the world's best minds.

There is more in life than the making of money, and the person who believes that all our educational efforts should be so directed as to increase the earning ability of the finished student is, indeed, giving a narrow answer to the question concerning the object of life.

The accumulation of wealth can to some degree promote happiness, but if life is to be made worth while for the great uncounted millions, that system of education which unlocks the storehouses of knowledge and opens wide the door of opportunity, while linking culture with efficiency, must be established. This cannot be done by transplanting the system of autocratic Germany in the free United States. The German system promoted efficiency, but neglected culture. It vitalized the state, but devitalized the individual. The German system, instead of being used by us as a model, should serve to indicate the errors to be avoided.

No system of education can be tolerated in this country which tends to recognize or establish castes among the people and thus destroy democracy. The function of the school should be to lay the broadest possible foundation upon which the student can build up an education along chosen lines. No attempt should be made by teachers to establish in the minds of pupils any particular doctrine, belief or practice, or to turn out anything like finished directors or mechanics. The school will be doing all that can be expected of it if it teaches pupils to think and reason logically, to cultivate tastes for the good, the beautiful and the true, thus turning the student out into a world of unbounded opportunities with a foundation upon which to base a career classical or mechanical. This done, then those who are willing to struggle for achievement will find no limit to their possibilities except their own inherent faculties.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

While the President was writing his annual message to Congress he seems to have thought of labor but once in a way that might be construed to be favorable and that was when he spoke of the value of the present immigration law to the country generally and to labor in particular. Aside from that one thing there is nothing of particular importance to labor in the message.

Bear in mind the help you can be to the entire labor movement by simply demanding the union label on your holiday purchases. Even if you have not heretofore been demanding the label on the articles you purchase, do so during the holiday season and to that extent, at least, be a consistent trade unionist. This is not asking a great deal from the member of a union, but it is, nevertheless, worth while because of the great benefit that accrues to the workers by every demand made for the union label on things purchased.

William H. Barr, head of the National Association of Manufacturers, who has for years been advising the captains of industry to operate their establishments on a non-union basis, is now a bankrupt and in the hands of the Federal Courts. He says he owes \$150,000, and has assets of \$21,000. Evidently in the case of Barr the "free and independent" workmen did not amount to much in the way of successful business, and, perhaps, other manufacturers will not now be so willing to accept his advice concerning opposition to trade unions, because they all want to be successful, and Barr is a failure. Of late he has also been giving advice to farmers concerning how they should conduct their business, and the farmers will now likely conclude that since he did not know how to run his own business successfully his admonitions to them would be of little value as instruments making for success. Had Barr devoted himself to the policy of cultivating the friendship of the workers by playing the game fairly, instead of antagonizing them constantly by his deceit and greed, his career must have been a most conspicuous one.

Are wage-earners good students? They certainly are laboring under certain disadvantages not shared by students who are not wage-earners. On the other hand, they possess certain advantages. So far as their advantages in the study of economics are concerned, they are well set forth by an instructor in the recently held summer school for women workers held at the University of Wisconsin. His views will probably be echoed by all university instructors who have had the privilege of teaching economics in groups of wage-earners. He says: "Working women have one great advantage over the ordinary college woman when they approach the study of economics; they have had real experience in the world of industry with which economics so largely deals. Their experience may have been limited to one industry, or even to one job; but even so, they have felt the pulse and throb of economic activities—they have seen and been part of the process which we call production. No amount of reading or listening to lectures can take the place of that vital experience. Teaching a class like this is not a matter of firing statements and questions across a desk-top in the hope that the same missiles will be returned by the students; it is more like leading a co-operative quest for an intelligent interpretation of experience—an interpretation which will be found standing after the smoke of battle of opposing viewpoints has cleared away."

WIT AT RANDOM

"So Bill was arrested last night for being drunk and driving without lights?"

"Yes, Bill was lit up and the car wasn't."—Boston Transcript.

Chairman of Banquet—How long will you talk, old man?

Next Speaker—Oh, five minutes.

Chairman—You couldn't make it ten, could you? We want to clear the room for dancing!—The Humorist (London).

Notice.

Angelo Iannuzzi, the chairman of the Italian politicians of Sharpsburg, and who is one of the big guns of the Democratic party. All other new politicians who made false propaganda against Walter P. Berner so Angelo Iannuzzi was worrying about the propagandas and the election. The election turned in favor of Angelo Iannuzzi, so now he is smiling and laughing at his rivals and once more he is victor. Angelo Iannuzzi.—Sharpsburg (Pa.) Herald.

Those who lack courage can learn a lot from postage stamps.

Postage stamps never know when they're licked.

It's different with bill-posters, however.

When they're pasted all over the lot, they tell the world.—Judge.

"I want a maid who is fond of children. Are you?"

"It depends on the wages, mum!"—Pele Mele (Paris).

Young Lady (after violent dance)—"There! My heel's gone! That's done for me for this evening."

Youth—"Oh, bother! Don't you carry spare parts?"—Punch.

The parson was trying to illustrate to the class of small boys what was meant by moral courage. "Supposing," he said, "twelve boys were sleeping in a dormitory and one said his prayers. That would be moral courage." The boys quite understood. "Now," he went on, "can any one give me an example?" "Yes," answered the lad in the back row. "If twelve clergymen were sleeping in a dormitory and one didn't say his prayers, that would be moral courage."—London News, quoted by the Christian Register.

A well-known political leader in the Middle West completed a full course of study in veterinary surgery, but never practised. He branched out into politics. During a campaign his political enemies referred to him with mingled sarcasm and scorn as "the Vet," and one day at a heated debate one of them asked, "Are you really a veterinary surgeon?" "Why do you ask?" queried the quick-witted politician. "Are you ill?"—Everybody's Magazine.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Joe Cook, thought by a great many persons to be the cleverest comedian in America, is in reality a most conservative man. He goes on the stage with the complete confidence of the audience. The audience invariably believes Joe Cook is capable of doing anything. And yet, with this tremendous asset, Joe positively and at each performance refuses to imitate four Hawaiians. Those "out in front" are firmly convinced that Joe can imitate four Hawaiians or a half dozen Hawaiians, for that matter. They would even grant that he could imitate four Zulus or a dozen snickering Senegambians. But Joe holds back. He refuses to do that which he believes he cannot do, no matter how much confidence in his ability others may have.

Joe Cook just fools around the stage and stands pat on his refusal to imitate four Hawaiians. He proclaims his intention to tell his audiences why he won't imitate four Hawaiians and then he just fools around some more and keeps everybody good natured and pretty soon everybody is laughing so much that nobody cares why Joe won't imitate four Hawaiians and anyhow they'd rather he'd just keep on being Joe Cook. Now it's mighty fine to have one man like that in America. It's mighty fine to have one man who just prefers to be himself, even if he doesn't tell the reason. There are so many who are perfectly willing to be somebody else, without any reason.

All over this broad land—it's generally conceded to be broad, even though it does contain a lot of narrowness—there are folks who insist on being somebody else. There are folks who insist on being an Authority, The Last Word, Expert Counsel, Qualified Critic, Prophet of Everything for Everybody.

FEED THE KIDDIES.

Editor, The Labor Clarion: California advertises and prides itself on being one of the most productive and wealthiest states in the Union. It spends thousands of dollars to let the world know what a land of sunshine it is, also its natural resources; but why, with all this wealth, should this glorious State feed its poor, unfortunate deaf, dumb and blind children beans, claiming these unfortunate kiddies eat too much. Get back of this, citizens, and fight it. Put a stop to this dirty graft. Help the unfortunate children to get the right kind of food. They are the wards of the people and are not criminals or felons. They are just poor, unfortunate kids who have no chance in life. See that they get justice.

Respectfully,

EDW. C. WINTER.

BOSS

THE TAILOR

Look for me at my New Location

at **1048 Market Street**

FIVE DOORS BELOW GRANADA THEATRE

on **Monday, December 14th**

30 Years a Union Tailor.

Always Fair to Labor.

Always will be.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The grim reaper made a second visit to the ranks of this union during last week. Frank J. Tabor, a native of Michigan, 57 years and six days of age, died at his home in the East Bay section Thursday, December 3, 1925, the cause of death being angina pectoris. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Catherine Tabor. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon from the undertaking parlors of Freeman & Cox, Oakland, and the remains were laid to rest in St. Mary's Cemetery. Mr. Tabor had been in ill health for several years, but his condition was not considered serious up to within 24 hours prior to death. Mr. Tabor had been a resident of California for the past 12 years, and for the past several years had been a partner in the San Francisco Composition Co., trade monotype shop, at 509 Sansome street. Mr. Tabor was of a quiet and retiring disposition, yet he had a host of friends who join in expressions of sympathy to the bereaved.

Daniel Gallick, Jr., Journal of Electricity chapel, has the sympathy of his many friends in the loss of his wife during the past week. Mrs. Gallick attempted to do some cleaning in the family home at 519 Lincoln way last Sunday, using gasoline as a cleanser. Having removed all other inflammable material from the room, she forgot the pilot light in the water heater, which ignited the gasoline fumes. The gasoline exploded and enveloped her in flames. She ran into an adjoining room, where Mr. Gallick threw her to the floor and rolled her in a rug, extinguishing the flames, but not until she had suffered fatal burns. Mr. Gallick himself was seriously burned about the hands and arms in attempting to save the life of his wife. Mrs. Gallick died the middle of the week.

Secretary Michelson desires that apprentices who appeared before the Apprentice Committee early in December call at his office and receive their new cards. Chairmen of offices should see to it that the apprentices in their offices have the new cards and that the youths receive the salary that goes with their advancement.

Bulletin Items.

If variety adds spice, Casey O'Rourke should be envied. When he left here, he writes, the sun shone brightly, birds were 75 cents a pound and goofs still rode the 5:15 to the rhubarbs; but reaching George V.'s bracing climate for a visit to his parents he collided with a storm that dropped snow enough to make himself a good many milkshakes if, unfortunately, he hadn't lost his angora some days prior thereto.

What's in a name? Lots of folks have asked that, among them Skipper Heller, who claims the

gent first orating it knew something. It's this way: The fine old Irish name of Jensen, embroidered by the initials U. O., decorated the slipboard. The embroidery it was that exercised a compelling fascination on the Bulletin boss in its apparent implication. "If I owe him a situation, I'll have to give it to him," Ross admitted, and he did, last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker still are receiving congratulations on the quite recent arrival of a son and heir. He was welcomed by the Bakers—and Thanksgiving took on a more personal aspect—as this tiny stranger is their first baby.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

W. "Professor" Groom celebrated his fortieth anniversary as a member of the International Typographical Union of North America last Sunday, having joined the New York local on December 6, 1885.

R. H. Burrows, first sub out for the past couple of years, pulled his slip the first part of the week and departed for "parts unknown."

W. O. A. "Bill" Trowsell was on the sick list last week with a severe cold. While not fully recovered, Bill showed up for work on Monday and at the time of writing he reported progress.

F. J. Richards, assistant head proofreader, was compelled to seek the advice of a doctor the past week, who diagnosed his case as a touch of the war-time malady—the flu. Frank returned to duty the latter part of the week much improved.

W. A. Clifford reported for work the latter part of the week after having been forced to take a ten-day rest, due to a run-down condition.

Several days after having written his sister, who resided in London, England, that he planned to pay her and his birthplace a visit in the spring, Tom Hearn was grief-stricken last Sunday upon receiving a cablegram that his sister had met with a serious accident on December 2 and passed away last Sunday. Tom says that he is the only one left now out of a family of twelve sisters and brothers.

Herald Items.

The Herald's long, uphill fight to achieve financial independence through local advertising looms in the offing, according to Skipper Frank Myers. Support of late indicates that advertisers are beginning to envisage the Vanderbilt daily as a proper means to reach their clientele, and Mr. Myers merely renders articulate the enthusiasm which permeates the entire office.

Daily News Items.

December 5 was the first Saturday evening in some time that Lloyd Knight's name failed to adorn a KGO program. It so happened "The Merry Widow" was broadcast that night and, as its rendition does not call for a basso, his voice was not needed. Instead, he and Mrs. Knight

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Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

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German Doctor

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Long experience gained through 20 years of hospital and private practice. Consultation Free.

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Market and Sixth Streets Phone Park 1612

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CHIROPRACTOR AND DIETOLOGIST

Specializing in Stomach and Intestinal Disorders

Office hours: 10-12 and 1-6

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In Office Mon., Wed. and Friday, 7:30 to 10:00
Tel. Hemlock 1554

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STOVES AND RANGES

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVINGIf a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

NEW MISSION MARKET

Mission at 22nd

DEPENDABLE MERCHANTS

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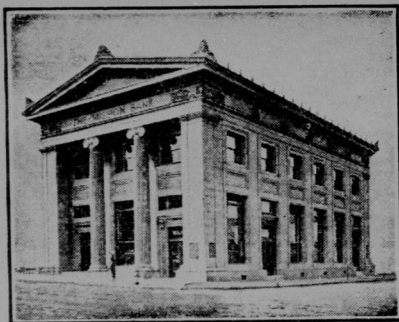
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GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

The First Bank in the
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THE MISSION BANK

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day THE RESULT—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box
or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages,
and Trunks in this Bank while on your
vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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Member Federal Reserve System

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POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

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Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street

2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744**SENICK RADIO**

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633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

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TELEPHONE WEST 793

When It Comes
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WILSON'S"the freshest
guy" in town!

38c--40c--45c--50c

2 Stores: Granada Market, Market St. bet. 3d & 4th
Factory: Mission St. bet. 7th & 8th

41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all Principal Cities in California

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE

SUITABLE FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING

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WILL BE AVAILABLE
AFTER JAN. 1, 1926ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

entertained friends with a dinner and radio party at their home.

It was "Shorty" George Davison who learned to speak at least two foreign languages just as the moon went down Saturday morning. Incidentally, his flivver dittoed at the same moment, this too after "Shorty" had invested an hour's labor in the back yard digging worms preparatory to giving some of the finny tribe a promenade toward Mrs. Davison's frying pan.

The recent damp spell proved pretty tough on old model 9's rheumatism and candor compels a further admission that No. 7 begins to feel its age. These and other reasons no doubt influence The Delayed Snooze's new skipper, W. M. Davy, in a somewhat ruthless intention to call in a junk man to haul them elsewhere. In the meantime pourparlers between the Mergenthaler people and Mr. Davy shortly will culminate in the installation of a model 14 and a model 26.

CONSIDER THE CAR BEHIND.

If your car is equipped with four wheel brakes, always consider the car behind you, advises the free emergency road service department of the California State Automobile Association. The other car may have brakes on the rear wheels only. It is a good idea to put a notice, "four wheel brakes," on your spare tire to warn approaching motorists and to save the rear of your own car from collision.

The fortune of the trade unionist is in his own hands. The collective body of American workers can accomplish any end by mass effort. The great cause can be served most immediately by persistent buying of union-label products.

THE LUXURY OF STRUGGLE

Those who find pleasure in doing difficult things really enjoy saving. Each obstacle is a challenge; each deposit a new achievement.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, California**CASTLE DENTAL SERVICE**

1095 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Yearly Fee, Unlimited Service

Only Charge is Actual Cost of Gold

25 Per Cent Discount for Preparatory Work**THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK**

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One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
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Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1925

Assets	\$102,232,604.33
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds	4,100,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	479,081.25

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of December 4, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Bills—Communication from Stanford University School of Medicine, relative to medical lectures to be given at the Stanford University on alternate Friday evenings, beginning January 8th.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Culinary Workers' Joint Executive Board with reference to the New Mission Hotel. From the Theatrical Federation and Janitors' Union, requesting the Council to place the Silver Palace Theatre on the unfair list. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to broadcasting stations throughout the country.

Referred to Secretary—From the Industrial Accident Commission, relative to securing a greater measure of safety to the men engaged in the construction of buildings in the State of California.

Request Complied With—From the National Urban League of New York, with reference to the unionization of Negroes and the attitude of white workers toward the inclusion of them into unions.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of Textile Workers asking for assistance in erecting a memorial in the form of a statue to the late Senator Hughes, your committee recommends that the communication be filed.

In the matter of communication from the International Coopers' Union, requesting the Council's assistance in securing the reaffiliation of the local union of coopers; the merits of the controversy were discussed at length and the matter was laid over for one week to enable the union to submit documentary evidence of its contentions. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Lumbermen—Business quiet; collected \$11.00 for the Homeless Children. Auto Mechanics—Have moved to 108 Valencia street; making progress; refrain from having repairs done on Saturday afternoons.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of communication from the Mayor of Los Angeles, regarding telephone rates in that part of the State, committee submitted resolutions suggesting a plan which may result in securing the information required by the Railroad Commission in adjusting telephone rates. Brothers Hopkins and Donohue voted "no" on resolutions. Moved to concur in resolutions; carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, In the rate litigation before the Railroad Commission of the State of California, between the city of Los Angeles and the Southern California Telephone Company, the Commission found that the American Telegraph and Telephone Company owns 78 per cent of the stock of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and that the Pacific Company in turn own 100 per cent of the stock of the Southern California Telephone Company, thus placing the American Company in practical and legal control of the said two California companies; and

Whereas, The American Company was found, under leases and agreements, to furnish to the local subsidiary company services and benefits of nine specified classifications, such as the use of transmitters, receivers, induction coils, and repair and replacements of the same, the use of patents and the benefits of its research department, financial, expert and legal assistance, coupled with the right and power to transfer officers and attorneys from one company to another within its associ-

ated system, thereby securing for itself full control of the policies and affairs of said companies, including inferentially the right and opportunity to share in the profits of the subsidiaries dependent upon the rates collected from the general public; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding such proprietary interests in the properties, business and management of its subsidiaries, the American Company refuses to allow its executives and managing heads to submit themselves as witnesses before the Railroad Commission, on which point that body complains forcibly in this case as follows:

"When the local company was asked by this Commission, during the pendency of this case, to request the presence of the executives of the American Company, to explain the operations of that company, this request was refused. Substitutes only were submitted, who proved not fully able and were not permitted to give the information demanded. We must at this time seriously criticize the policy of the American Company in this connection. It urges, as part of the value of its services, the advice and suggestions (it furnishes) relative to public relations, yet one of its practices encourages suspicion as to the fairness and reasonableness of its charges. We are convinced that as a practical matter the operations of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, relative to services to associated companies, should be subject to the investigation of the State, in the same manner and to the same extent as is the case with other utilities, and that this company should be prepared to submit such evidence, relative to the cost of operation, as these commissions may deem fit." And

Whereas, A refusal to submit the facts for investigation by the Commission is tantamount to a refusal to submit evidence in support of the alleged value of its services sufficient to make legal findings thereon, and the failure to produce such supporting evidence is in itself logical and legal ground on which the Commission may ignore such alleged elements of value, until and unless its demand for proof thereof is reasonably satisfied; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council urges a full and fair investigation of telephone rates in California by the Railroad Commission; that we deem it the duty of the State government to provide the necessary funds for the conduct of such an investigation, if present resources of the Commission are inadequate for the purpose; and, further, that we urge upon the Railroad Commission to cut telephone rates to the bone by ignoring every element of value not substantiated by the parent and subsidiary telephone corporations, thereby forcing them to furnish all pertinent facts within their knowledge and possession, as demanded by the Commission, thus shifting the burden of evidence upon the telephone companies in their contests before the Commission or the courts relative to just and reasonable rates.

Your committee was furnished with a copy of the decision rendered by Superior Judge Walter Perry Johnson, in the case of Kathryn Benedict vs. Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union, wherein the court decides that it cannot interfere in the internal affairs of labor organizations so long as they observe the laws as enacted by them and there is no infringement of ordinary rules of fairness and good faith in the administration of the laws of the union.

Recommended that the Council subscribe to a publication, entitled "Law and Labor," at the rate of \$5.00 a year; carried.

Receipts—\$276.17. **Expenses**—\$183.59.

Council adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Believe me, every man has his secret sorrows, which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—Longfellow.

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Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

FOR RESULTS

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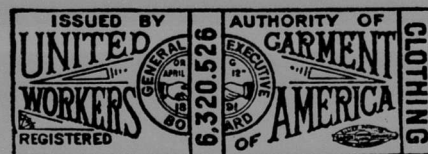
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CAN'T BUST 'EM
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if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.

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SAN FRANCISCO

THE UNION LABEL

On every one of these items

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market St., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boltermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workman No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 598—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building, Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza, Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro, Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover, Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson, Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple, Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambro, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 400 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth, Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

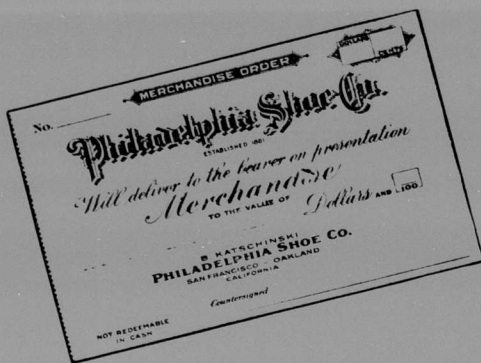
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Anton Smith of the Marine firemen, Charles Wayland Forrest of the machinists, William Richardson of the stage employees, William A. Druen of the marine engineers, George Montgomery of the watchmen.

J. Freymont Frey, special representative of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, is in the city helping to present the case of the local union in arbitration proceedings which are now going on between the union and the Newspaper Publishers' Association. Mr. Frey last visited San Francisco in 1912, when the organization held its annual convention in this city. At that time Frey was first vice-president of the International. His home is in Indianapolis, Ind., where he is employed on one of the newspapers.

The death of George Montgomery last week removed from the ranks of organized labor in San Francisco one of its very energetic workers in the cause of the workers. He had been a member of the Watchmen's Union from the organization of that body up to the time of his death and had taken a leading part in all of its activities. Previous to the sickness which ultimately resulted in his death he had been for more than twenty

years employed in the City Hall, where he was loved and respected by all those with whom he came in contact.

J. B. Dale, special organizer for the American Federation of Labor is appearing before unions and central labor bodies in the Bay section in the interest of the general organization campaign of the Federation. Dale and President F. C. MacDonald of the State Building Trades Council addressed a special meeting of labor unionists in Richmond Wednesday night.

The Garage Employees' Union has moved to the Labor Temple. This makes the fourth union to take offices in the Temple since December 1.

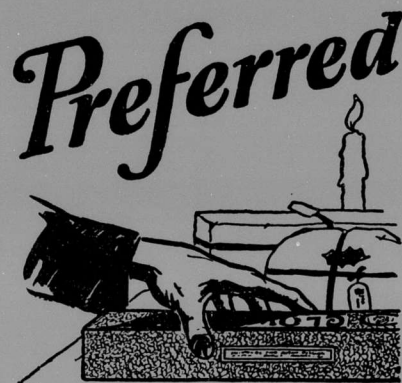
Acceptance of the largest class in months by Teamsters' Local 85 is reported for the last meeting. Eighteen were initiated, five reinstated and four admitted on transfer Thursday. The union also paid out \$144 in sick benefits. Employment conditions are excellent at the present. Business activity is due not only to Christmas trade but also to the increasing amount of freight shipments coming into this port. Michael Casey, president of the local, is in Seattle at present, acting as arbiter in several disputes. He will return to San Francisco about December 31.

Nomination of officers in Garment Workers' Local 131 bringing forth no new candidates, the present officers will succeed themselves in office. The union initiated eight members and paid \$55 in sick benefits at the last meeting.

The Motion Picture Operators' Union of San Francisco will present their thirteenth annual ball at the Civic Auditorium on New Year's Eve. The ball is held for the purpose of raising money for the sick and death benefit fund. This year it is the desire of the organization to stage the biggest and best ball they have ever held. In conjunction with the ball a big indoor circus will be part of the entertainment. A queen contest is now being waged and any San Francisco girl is entitled to participate for the honors. Headquarters of the queen contest committee has been established on the ground floor of the Whitcomb Hotel. The committee in charge of the ball is composed of the following well-known San Francisco motion picture operators: Pete Boyle, B. Knoblock, F. M. Billingsley, J. M. Forde, N. Waring, Bert Getchell and F. Sevier.

"Can I catch the Leipzig train?"

"It depends on how fast you can run. It left five minutes ago!"—Fliegende Blaetter (Munich).



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